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e Evening Star. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1904-SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

ESUME THE ADVANCE

apanese Take the Important Position of Anping.

HE BATTLE AGAIN ON

RECEDED BY BOMBARDMENT, IN-FANTRY DEPLOY FOR ATTACK.

ussians Effect Their Retirement With Transport and Artillery on Liao

Yang and Await the Assault. LIAO YANG, Manchuria, August 29.-The

sacrifice. in the attack on the Siaolindzy position e Japanese battalion lost all its officers. The retirement of the Russian transport rps yesterday evening across the plain, aile the artillery and troops in the rear ld off the Japanese, afforded a magnificent tacle. All along the extended lines e was an incessant roar of batteries, Russians working their guns with great lness, and not retiring until the transt was in safety.

en. Rontowsky was among the killed. Battle Resumed This Morning.

The Japanese artillery resumed the bat-

rity to the Russian eastern and southern of Liao Yang." onts. A rear guard battle is proceeding. e weather has improved and the roads drying. Events, therefore, are likely to precipitated.

The Retreat From Anping.

SIAOTUN (eleven miles east of Liao ng). August 29.-The Russian army from ping this afternoon debouched upon the ion for nearly two miles from Anping, nging its wounded and burying its dead the way. Six guns are reported to have n lost, but a number of Japanese were tured, showing signs of great fatigue

was disposed in an orderly manner ough the vast fields of Chinese corn, the Hers singing as they went into camp, spite their unbroken series of reverses, ile the baggage and transport trains ught in the muddy rivulets attracted the eerful assistance of everybody. Nothg apparently affects the heartiness of the in the ranks. The line of wounded en which reached the great east gate this ening passed silently through the streets, deserted as the aisles of the catacombs ns, presented an impressive spectacle ne realized the imminence of a battle.

Russians Abandon Anping. ST. PETERSBURG, August 20.-General

en drawing in all his forces from his stern and southern fronts toward Liao Anping, Tsegow, Liandiansian and An-

anshan, constituting the main positions of outer defense line of Liao Yang, have n abandoned. The heaviest fighting ocrred on the extreme left where the Jape advanced to the assault again and ain with bayonets. The positions at Tse w and Anping were held by the 10th propean corps. The attacks were deered with fanatical bravery. The Rusins lost a large proportion of officers, ten ms and from 1,500 to 2,000 men, but the essians had been generally successful in and the Russians declare that the orto retire came as a surprise, just when y were expecting orders for a general

This is considered to be proof that Gen. propatkin, finding his main positions men-ed on the flank and anticipating difficuls in withdrawing owing to the condition the roads which have suddenly been insformed into mud bogs by the rain, sidered that a retreat was imperative retirement from the east front was atly impeded by the conversion of the n river into a mountain torrent, and this bably also accounts for the failure of a Japanese to follow up the retiring Rus-

Japanese Menace on the West. The Japanese column moving up the

ao river and threatening General Kurotkin on the west, was regarded as exmely dangerous and General Kuroki's reme right seems also to be working und General Herschelmann's position at ping and to be moving toward Mukden. ne strength of the enveloping Japanese des may be judged from the fact that eral Oku alone, who is coming up from south, is officially reported to have nds to accept battle at Liao Yang may be known positively for several days. the belief several times indicated in

Japanese threats at his west rear. His retirement undoubtedly will cause keen public disappointment, as it was generally believed that he at last had sufficient reinforcements to accept a decisive engagement, and by the military critics his retreat is interpreted to mean a great protreat is interpreted to mean a great pro-longation of the war.

Report From Gen. Kuropatkin. Owing to the delay in the concentration

of Gen. Kuropatkin's army, as a result of the terrible condition of the roads, the Japanese seized the opportunity to attack the slow-moving corps and severe fighting occurred August 27-28, in which the Russians lost another thousand men, and they now probably will have to accept a general engagement. Gen. Kuropatkin himself describes the latest phase of the hostilities in a long dispatch to the emperor from a point on the railroad a few miles south of Liao Yang, where practically the whole army was assembled and awaiting battle. The telegram, which was filed early this morning, says:

"The Japanese began at dawn August 27 two movements designed to cut off the 1st and 4th corps. The first, stationed at An-shenshan, half way between Haicheng and LIAO YANG, Manchuria, August 29.—The ussian army has effected its retirement, ith transport and artillery, on Liao Yang, and is now in position awaiting the advance g Japanese. The progress of the latter as been rapid and determined, sparing of the latter as been rapid and determined, sparing of the latter as been rapid and determined, sparing of the latter as been rapid and determined, sparing of the latter as been rapid and determined, sparing of the latter as been rapid and determined, sparing of the latter as been rapid and determined, sparing of the latter as been rapid and determined as the latter as the were stationed west of Liandiansian, a strong defensive position in the hills twenty-four miles southeast of Liao Yang.

Rear Guard Actions.

"The Russians, greatly impeded by their artillery and commissariat, fought a series of rear guard actions, in order to cover the retreat of their impedimenta to Liao Yang, in which they were successful.

"The 1st Corps, which figured at the battle of the Yalu and in the fighting at Motien Pass, again sustained the brunt of the fighting, and suffered the majority of the losses, including General Roulkovsky and Colonel von Raaben.

The Japanese artillery resumed the bate at 6 o'clock this morning, the point of ressure again being the Russian south ont.

The Japanese infantry is now advancing attack, the regiments deployed in open der.

The Japanese have transferred their action at Liao Yang without further loss.

"The whole six corps, of which two are European troops, have now formed a semi-circle within a radius of six or eight miles of Liao Yang."

General Kuropatkin has not far short of

The Railway Not Cut.

The Tokyo report that General Kuroki had succeeded in cutting the railroad south of Mukden is not confirmed by the telegraph department, where it is said that no reports have been received of an inping this afternoon debouched upon the terruption of communications. Of course, to Yang plain, after fighting a rear guard it is realized here that if the railroad north of Liao Yang is cut the position of the Russian army would be rendered serious, if not desperate, as it would probably com-pel General Kuropatkin to accept an engagement against his will.

The department of telegraphs informs

the Associated Press that the lines are working direct to Liao Yang, thus refuting definitely the report that General Kuroki had cut the railroad. s afternoon, seemed to fill the entire in from the foothills to the ancient walls Manchuria, will probably serve the Russians NO GOOD FROM OUTCOME

much more than the Japanese, as their re-

tirement as soon as they reach the railroad

will not be impeded, whereas it is likely to

almost completely stop the Japanese forward movement. Reinforcements for Kuropatkin. Four more regiments will be raised in

the Caucasus. An official announcement to this effect is expected tomorrow. The first contingent of the 1st Army Corps has arrived at Harbin. This corps was destined for Vladivostok, but upon the

urgent request of General Kuropatkin it will be diverted to Mukden.

An official dispatch from Liao Yang, dat-ed yesterday, to the general staff, reporting the continued Japanese advance, confirms ST. PETERSBURG, August 20.—General the report that General Routkovsky was killed during the rear guard engagements, and adds that Colonel von Raaben was also

The total of Russian losses on Sunday is not known, but 400 wounded have passed through the first aid stations. The losses of the Japanese were considerable. Lieutenant General Routkovsky for

number of years has been attache to the staff of the governor general of the Cau-casus as chief of the engineer corps. He belonged to a prominent family of the Novgorod district.

Colonel von Raaben was a well known character in St. Petersburg. He was a man of great wealth and was very popular socially.

Russian Losses 3,000.

HARBIN, Manchurla, August 29.-The Russian losses in the fighting of August 25 and August 26, east and south of the Liao Yang, were 3,000 killed or wounded. The great majority of the casualties were sustained at Anping. The withdrawals of the Russians from their front at Anshanshan and from their eastern position were made simultaneously for strategic reasons.

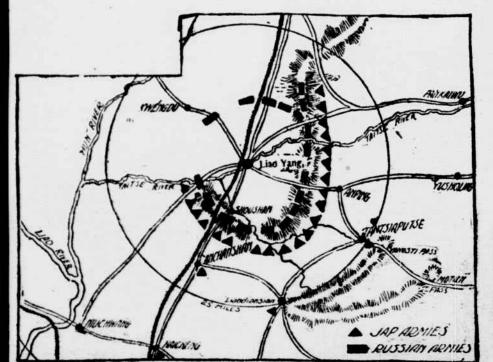
Japanese Right Outflanked.

MUKDEN, Manchuria, August 29.-In the fighting of August 26 the 139th Saraisk Regiment, with a battery, executed a particularly successful flanking movement on the Japanese extreme right. The Russians, unperceived, got in the rear of the Japanese, whole columns of whom were moved down before they were able to extricate themselves. Eye-witnesses agree in admiring the fan-atical bravery of the Japanese. Many of the wounded committed suicide rather than fall into the hands of the Russlans An additional detachment of 600 Russian wounded was sent northward Sunday.

Evacuation of Anping.

LONDON, August 29 .- A dispatch to a news agency from Tokyo under today's Whether General Kuropatkin date, in reporting the Japanese occupation of Anning and Tanghoyen, says:

"On the Japanese advancing to attack se dispatches prevails here that he will Apping the Russians evacuated the plandraw northward, having found that he abandoning large quantities of stores. Apping the Russians evacuated the place, not strong enough to cope with the panese and realizing that Liao Yang is force around Liao Yang consists of thirteen ide no longer tenable on account of the divisions."





IS THIS A "LAST FAREWELL?"

Beef Packers Decline to Grant Conference.

TALKING OVER MATTER.

Executive Board of Employes Holds a Meeting-No Indication of Break in the Ranks.

CHICAGO, August 29 .- Application was made to the packers by the stock yards strikers today for a conference, the purpose being to bring about peace in the industrial conflict waging at packing town. The conference was refused by the packers. The application was in the form of a communication from the Allied Trades Council, and was signed by President Matthew Carr of the Allied Trades. The request was sent immediately after the close of a joint meeting of the national executive board of Butcher Workmen and the Allied Trades conference board, and was addressed to J. Ogden Armour and his assoclates.

Mr. Armour, upon receipt of the communication, at once called the heads of the other big packing plants into session. When the meeting of the packers ended a communication was addressed to President Dorrelly and his associates declining the conference the strikers had asked for. The reason given was that no good could come from such a conference.

Representatives of the packers held a

long secret meeting this forenoon. They decline to make any statement concerning its purpose.

Arrange for Settlement.

The executive board of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union adjourned after a short session, and the members went to confer with the Allied Trades Council. It was admitted that proposition for settling the strike had been arranged and would be presented to the council for action, but the details were

There was no indication of the immediate realization of the break in the ranks of the strikers anticipated by the packers. Early trains arriving at the stock yards were thronged, about 13,000 men and wo-men being taken in. The crowd, however, proved to be the usual throng of strikereakers, and there was no suggestion of lisorder. Desertions from the ranks of the strikers were no greater than usual on They approximated about one hundred. The failure of the anticipated stampede to materialize, it is claimed, proved a disappointment to the packers. stampede The peace proposition was discussed by the Allied Trades Council, but on account of the complicated nature of the proposi-tion the council adjourned without taking action. The labor representatives will meet the aldermanic mediation committee today, and the peace proposition will be taken up again temorrow.

Teamsters to Meet Tonight. The packing house teamsters will meet tonight to discuss the advisability of declaring the strike off, so far as they are concerned. George F. Goldon, president of the Teamsters' Union, said that they would refuse to constribute any more to the support of the 20,000 stock yards strikers.

Crowds of Hungry Men.

With the strike relief funds depleted and crowds of hungry men vainly scrambling for food at the commissary stores, it taxed the labor leaders to find a way to prevent stampede from the union ranks today. 'Wait until tomorrow and we shall present to the packers a peace proposal which they cannot decline to accept," they told the men. "There is nothing left for the men but unconditional surrender," said a packer. "The leaders should not hesitate in calling the strike off so that the men who are anxious to do so could find work. Many of them will be rehired in the packing houses, but there are thousands who mus look elsewhere for employment and they should be released so they can begin their hunt for work outside of the stock yards.
"It does not make any difference what peace proposal the strikers have to submit; we shall not deal with the unions. The

will be the return of the men as indi-viduals."

It is understood that the peace proposi-tion which the strike leaders have pre-pared provides that the men shall be taken back as union men and the wage scale in effect before the strike be recognized.

Two hundred employes of the American can factory are said to have gone on strike because cans were turnished the packers. The management refused to say whether there had been a strike or not.

The American Can Company. Only the employes of the meat department of the American Can Company were called out. A great many of them are girls HOME OF FOREFATHERS called out. A great many of them are girls who operate machines. The strikers say the company billed cans to western points VIEWS OF THE BOSSES AFTER and delivered them to packers contrary to the agreement not to do so while the strike of the butchers lasted.

Investigating Charges.

Men have been sent to the various plants of the American Can Company in this city to investigate charges that other factories besides the Delsel are making cans for the packers. If such proves to be the case, it is said, a general strike of all the employes of the American Can Company throughout the country will be called.

A development of the day was the walk-

ing out of 200 employes at a plant of the American Can Company, they being ordered to quit because the company was furnishing cans to the packers. Investigations are making at the other Chicago facories of the company, and the leaders say if the company is supplying cans to the packers, in violation of their agreement not to do so during the continuance of the butchers' strike, the employes of the com-pany all over the country will be called out.

Ordered to Report for Work.

PITTSBURG, Pa., August 29 .- Notices were posted at the Rankin plant of the American Steel and Wire Company today ordering all employes to report for work to put the plant in shape for immediate re-The resumption will affect about 1,200 employes.

12,000 Return to Work in Russia. NIZHNINOVGOROD, Russia, August 29. -Twelve thousand iron workers of Sormovo, province of Nizhninovgorod, who struck August 25 resumer work today. There were disturbances.

MUST DEPOSIT A BOND.

Regulating the Entry of Chinese Mer-

chants Into Cuba. Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent received today a copy of a decree recently issued by the Cuban government regulating the immigration of Chinese merchants, tourists, etc. The decree, which is signed by President Palma, makes it compulsory for each Chinese merchants desiring to enter Cuba for the purpose of engaging in business to present a certificate bearing his potograph and a general description by which he may at any time be identified, such as is required under the laws of the United States. In addition a feature of the decree which impresses itself upon officials of the United States migration bureau is a requirement that each merchant so entering the country shall put up a bond of \$1,000 in gold, or else give security in the same amount through some recognized security company. Should it be found at a later date that the Chinaman has made any false statements in his certificate of entry, or for any reason it becomes necessary to deport him for a violation of the law the cost of this deportation is taken from the \$1,000 bond and the balance is confiscated for the benefit of the Cuban treasury.
Such a provision, officials of the United

States immigration bureau say, should be incorporated in the laws of this country, for it is believed it will prove beneficial in preventing fraudulent entry of the Chi-

Navy Department Changes. Changes in the Navy Department have

been announced as follows: Appointments-Hugh P. Oram, subinspector at \$4.00 per diem, bureau of medicine and surgery, for duty at naval hospital; Jno. T. Kennedy, clerk at \$900 per annum, office of judge advocate general; Wm. Young, ship draftsman at \$5.52 per diem, bureau of con-Resignations—C. M. Booth, clerk, at \$900 per annum, office of judge advocate general.

Capt. H. H. Whitney Here.

Capt. Henny H. Whitney, 14th Company, Coast Artillery, stationed at Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga., is in this city for a few days, on his way to Manassas to particlpate in the maneuvers. Capt. Whitney is well known in this city through his service on the staff of Lieut. Gen. Miles when the latter had command of the army. He accompanied Gen. Miles on his inspection trip to the Philippines and the principal

FAIRBANKS ON ISSUES

Talks to Vermonters This Afternoon.

CAMPAIGN IS OF FAR-REACHING MOMENT.

Tells of What Has Been Accomplished Under Republican Administration-Return to Policies.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., August 29.-The republican candidate for Vice President, Senator Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana, delivered his first formal speech of the campaign here this afternoon. Large numbers of people from all parts of Windsor county and from western New Hampshire were present.

The demonstration was arranged particularly as a welcome from the people of Windsor county to the Indiana senator, whose father was born within its limits. Chairman Alfred E. Watson of the state committee and Lieutenant Governor C. S. Stanton, at the head of the delegation, representing other parts of the state, met Senator Fairbanks as he alighted from the train and welcomed him to the state. After a luncheon in the state building the party was driven to the High School grounds, where hundreds of persons had assembled.

At the conclusion of a brief address by Senator Proctor, the candidate for Vice President was presented. He was given an enthusiastic reception. Senator Fairbanks' address is as follows:

Senator Fairbanks' Address.

Senator Proctor and Fellow Citizens: I wish to thank you for your most generous welcome. I do not, of course, feel that it is personal, but regard it rather as a manifestation of your interest in the public questions which are now engaging the attention of the American people.

We are inspired by a common purpose. We have a like interest in good govern-ment, for its blessings are not restricted by the narrow limits of state lines. This spot possesses a special interest for me, for near here my father was born. He left this county in his early youth and took up the arduous work of a pioneer in

the wilderness of the great Mississippi valley, but he retained always for this state a profound affection. "I wish to congratulate you upon your representation in the United States Senate and in the lower house of Congress. No state is better represented in either branch.

It is gratifying to see in your tribute of respect to him that you have resolved in your hearts to return Senator Proctor to the seat he so much honors.
"Level-headed, patriotic and incorruptible as fate, he has been one of the trusted ad-

visers of three Presidents. Your junior senator, Mr. Dillingham, is upholding the best traditions of the state in the senatorial office. An administration which leans upon such advisers cannot go far astray. A state which follows their leadership cannot go far wrong."

The Vermont Patriotism.

There is something in this high latitude which leads to right thinking and right doing, for Vermont has been invariably aligned with the best judgment and the patriotic conscience of the American people. In every crisis from the revolution until now, her sons have proven themselves worthy of their priceless inheritance. They wrote a splendid record of heroic service in the revolution and in the severe hour when our national life was in peril. To a son of Vermont, in the lottery of fate, fell the opportunity to make forever luminous the achievements of the American pays in the herbor of Mortil. American navy in the harbor of Manila. To the grand old commonwealth of New Hampshire, which stands here in ever-lasting fellowship with Vermont, we are indebted for loyal and efficient service in every national emergency. She has made her rich contribution to her country

Campaign of Far-Reaching Moment. We have entered upon a campaign of farreaching moment. We are to determine the policies that shall be in force and the administration which shall be in power for four years to come. The candidates and platforms are before the public. The records of the parties are a part of our famil-

far history, and we should be able to judge what policies and what administration will best advance our welfare. We should consider the questions before us and determine them in light of the fireside without passion and without prejudice.

One of the uppermost questions is, Does the administration of President Roosevelt merit a vote of confidence? This question confronts us at the very threshold of de-The President took up the duties of his

The President took up the duties of his office at a serious moment in the history of the republic. He assumed his great responsibilities with a due appreciation of their gravity and gave assurance to his countrymen that he would carry out the policies of his predecessor. The people were familiar with them. They were the policies of the republican party. They had brought the country immeasurable prosperity, and they naturally desired their continuance. Administrations Compared.

Let us see what republican administration and republican policies have accomplished. We may compare democratic and republican administrations with profit. Fortunately we have before us the records of both parties during the last twelve years. Twelve years ago the country was in en-joyment of an unusual degree of prosperity There was work to be had on every hand and at good wages. The farmer received remunerative prices for the products of the farm. Benjamin Harrison was then President—one of the ablest men who has held the chief executive office. The public business was well transacted. The McKinley ness was well transacted. The McKinley tariff law was in full operation. In the face of all this, the democratic party denounced "republican prosperity as a fraud and robbery of the great majority of the people for the benefit of the few." It was declared to be unconstitutional and the repeal of the McKinley tariff law was demanded. The people in an unsurered manded. peal of the McKinley tariff law was demanded. The people, in an unguarded moment, in the exercise of their sovereign rights, voted out of power the republican administration and expressed their judgment in favor of a repeal of the McKinley law, democratic promise was accepted in place of republican fulfillment.

General Harrison in submitting his an

General Harrison, in submitting his annual message to Congress, directed attention to the availing prosperity throughout

Defeat Brought a Reaction. The defeat of the republican party and field nominated for governor. the consequent change in the economic

policy of the government, started a sharp reaction in the industrial world. It is impossible to overthrow great economical monopolies without changes in industrial and commercial conditions. It could not be done in 1892 and it cannot be successfully accomplished today.

The four years succeeding General Harri-

son's defeat will not be soon forgotten. They stand in sharp contrast with the years of republican administration, both before and after. They were four years of arrested development, of panic and distress without a parallel in American history. Field, factory and mine suffered alike,
Vast armies of unemployed marched
through the country, hopelessly seeking for
an opportunity to work, regardless alike
of either the number of hours or the rate
of wage. To many from foreign shores who have since then sought our hospitality, and to many of the young men of our country, who for the first time will exercise the highest privilege of an American freeman this may be an overdrawn picture. There are many of our countrymen who will confirm it with testimony gathered in their

own hard experience. Return to Republican Policies. In 1896 the American people resolved to

return to republican administration and to republican policies. We came into power pledged to overthrow the democratic tariff law and to enact in lieu of it a genuine protective measure. President McKinley, realizing full well the public needs, convened Congress as speedly as possible after his inauguration to carry out our pledge. Months were spent in an exhaustive consideration of the entire subject, and in due time we put upon the ute books the Dingley law. The republican administration and this measure gave cor fidence to the country. Fires were started in the great industrial centers. A profitable market was created for the products of the farms of Vermont, New Hampshire and elsewhere. Prosperity returned and spread her blessings among all sections and all peoples within the ample limits of the re-

The Martyred McKinley.

Three years ago our great and beloved leader in the national contests of 1896 and 1900 fell at his post of duty. His successor has since administered our national affairs with conspicuous ability. He has been an earnest student of the country's needs. He has been conscientious and un-tiring in the discharge of his great responpurpose, and that has been to do well the work committed to his hands. Judged by any test we may apply, the

administration of President Roosevelt been eminently successful. The last three years have been years of exceptional pros-perity. Business has been active in the market places. Industry has flourished and the farmer has prospered in an unusual degree. Prosperity has not been confined to limited areas, but has extended throughout the country. It has not been restricted to a few, but has been enjoyed by the many.

Domestic trade has expanded to propor-

tions never before attained, and our ex-ports have reached the highest figures in our history. In short, the past three years have been years of commercial growth, of estic peace and expanding power. As in 1892, the democratic party now denounces "protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few," and pledges itself to overthrow the Dingley law, through a revision and reduction of the tariff. What will be the result of such a policy? We will find a most conclusive answer in the

four years of the last democratic administration. Let the American people take the democratic platform and the record of the last emocratic administration in one hand and the republican platform and the record of he republican administration during the last three years in the other, and pronounce their potential judgment.

Personal Mention.

Messrs. William F. Hunt and Samuel O. Wendel are among the Knights Templar who left Wednesday for California and St.

Louis Dr. Chas W. Cuthbertson has left for a two-weeks' stay in St. Louis, where he goes as a delegate to the National Dental Association and to attend the sessions of the International Dental Congress, which convenes in that city August 29.

Milton C. Thompson of 1006 D street southeast has returned from Virginia Beach

and Portsmouth, Va.
Dr. Geo. H. Townsend has gone to California with the Knights Templar of the District.

Departed for Manassas.

The War Department has been advised by telegram of the departure of Companies I, K and M, 1st Infantry; L and K, 8th Infantry, 320 men, fifteen officers, from Fort Porter for Manassas, Va., August 27, and headquarters band. Companies A, D, E, F, G, I, K, L and M, 5th Infantry, thirty-eight officers, 584 enlisted men from Plattsburg barracks, New York, for Manassas, Virginia, August 27.

Land Withdrawn From Settlement. Government lands to the amount of

0.640 acres in the Durango district of Colorado, and 26,600 acres in the Great Falls district of Montana, have been withdrawn from all forms of disposal by order of the Secretary of the Interior. The action was taken at the request of the geological survey, the land in question being required for the reservoir sites and irrigation work at Las Anamas, N. M., and at Beaver Creek, Mont.

HILL'S WITHDRAWAL

THE STAR BY MAIL

The Star will be mailed to any ad-

dress in the United States or Canada for 13 cents per week, 25 cents for

two weeks or 50 cents per month, postage prepaid. Payment to be

made INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. The address may be changed as frequently as desired. Always give the old as well as the new address.

Effect of Announcement of His Intentions.

RELIEF TO DEMOCRATS

IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE A CANDI-DATE.

Rank and File Look Askance at the Choice of the Bosses-Why Root and Lamont Refused.

Mr. David B. Hill's expressed determination to retire from politics after January 1, will disarm a number of critics of the present management of the democratic party-critics both without and within the party lines. His assertion that in case of the success of the democratic ticket he would not be an aspirant for honors, national or state, nor official emoluments, presumably will reassure the people who are disturbed over his influence in the na-

tional councils of the party. The New York World, which is backing the democratic campaign after its own peculiar fashion-and more or less to the comfort of some democrats-asked editorially today why Mr. Hill, if he is determined to retire from politics, should not retire immediately? They would like to see him out of the fight before he indulges in any more mud-slinging against Roosevelt, which the World fears did not make

A Load for the Democrats.

There is no question that Mr. Hill is in many quarters regarded as an incubus on the democratic national ticket. As bad as the rust in a Dakota wheat field is the blight of his influence upon the promising crop of democratic hopes in the state campaign, according to the view of some democrats. It is recalled that he "busted" the democratic gubernatorial campaign of two years ago by the insertion of his coal plank in the state platform. Many democrats look with fear and trembling upon his prospective choice of a gubernatorial candidate this year. Hence the World's remark, as the lady said to the over-stayed caller, "Must you go?"

It is admitted by the democratic managers that everything depends upon the outcome in New York. The democrats must have New York—the republicans can get along without that state—in the presidential contest. It is conceded that the state campaign will have imporant bearing on the national campaign. Democrats crop of democratic hopes in the state cam-

ing on the national campaign. Democra's and republicans alike are watching with the utmost anxiety the deliberations of the party bosses in their choosing of gubernatorial candidates. It will make a difference to the democrats whom the re-publicans select and the choice of the democratic candidate will affect the repub-

lican campaign. The Choice of the Bosses.

It is remarkable that the rank and file of both parties in New York fear the influence of their respective state bosses on the gubernatorial choice. If the republicans nominate a man distinctly of Gov. Odell's selection there is said to be little doubt that the opposing faction will hold aloof. At this time Mr. Tim Woodruff, former lieutenant governor, and present Lieut. Gov. Higgins are the two most likely candidates. Mr. Higgins is understood to be Gov. Odell's

preference. Mr. David B. Hill's favorite is understood line democrats are looking very much askance upon any man who Mr. Hill should force upon the party. It would not make much difference, in the long run, they say, whether Mr. Hill retired January 1 or not from active politics if he had a devoted follower in the gubernatorial chair.

Lamont and Root.

Root and Lamont would have put up the best and most clean-cut fight as opposing candidates for governor, but, of course, that is not possible now, since both have declined to run. A Star man who was in New York last week was given the following reason for the declination of these two much-sought-after candidates:

"As a matter of fact," said The Star's informant, "both Lamont and Root were afraid of each other. Lamont said: 'Wouldn't I make a pretty spectacle trying to run a gubernatorial speaking campaign, when I cannot even make an after-dinner talk to a tableful of friends?"

"Root said: 'I can talk to a gathering at the Union League Club, but how would I appear before the up-state farmers, upon whose vote we must depend, with all of my record as a corporation and trust lawyer? That would be a fine sight. wouldn't it?

Woodruff and Higgins. Many republicans like Tim Woodruff, and

although he does not draw as much water as the Cedric in the lower end of Manhattan Island, it is admitted that he would make a good showing up-state, as he is a good talker, a good "mixer" and a genial fellow. He has unbounded ambition, as was shown by his little flurry for the vice presidential nomination in 1900, and he has self-confi-dence enough to face any kind of a situation. Nothing daunts him. There was a good deal of talk in New York about Mr. Higgins, however, and many republicans said that if Gov. Odell determines to push him to the front he can probably do it. Then if Mr. Hill puts in a man of his choosing it will be a stand-off.

Effect of Hill's Withdrawal.

Mr. Hill's forthcoming abdication, if it comes, will undoubtedly be due to the advice of Judge Parker. It has been made plain to Judge Parker long before this that Mr. Hill was a handicap both to him and to the national party. Hill was a handicap to Parker at St. Louis, when the nomination was at stake, and politicians from the west and south shook their heads over Hill's predominance and influence in the councils. If Hill gets out, it will take another shaft from Bryan's quiver and per-haps result in causing Mr. Bryan to warm up a little to the national ticket. Bryan has been invited to Esopus, but every time he looks that way he sees Hill's shadow on the Hudson and shudders.

The net result of Mr. Hill's announce-

ment, politicians say, will undoubtedly be beneficial to the democratic campaign. Judge Parker has announced that he would not if elected be a candidate for another nomination. Mr. Hill is regarded now as the possessor of the presidential goods and chattels of the democracy, and since he says he has no covetous eye on the future, democrats right and left will heave a sign

It will be pleasing news to the radical democrats, who dislike Hill for his opposition to the income tax—and he gave his latest evidence to that opposition by preventing the incorporation of an income tax plank in the platform at St. Louis. It will delight the Cleveland democrats, who don't